

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1886

NUMBER 1890

CLOAKS



LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S GAI[R]M[E]N[T]S.

LOWEST PRICES!



Children's Garments, all sizes; from 1 year old.

Misses Garments in different styles and materials.

Ladies' Wraps in new styles Victoria's, Newports, New Markets, Boucle and Plush.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

—John Brown's soul appears to have halted just long enough to vote.

—The Dairy Maids Festival had a full house and gave excellent satisfaction last night.

—Col. Ingersole and Leonard Sweet are to talk to the supreme judges of this state for the anarchists.

—Dr. L. E. Ellicott is here visiting old friends. We understand that he has sold out his Dakota drug store.

—Both the "Dairy Maids Chorus" and the "Lullaby Chorus and Coronation Scene" will be repeated to-night.

—The constitutional amendment was lost. So the thieves in our penitentiaries will not have a vacation this year.

—Mrs. Wright, of Delaware, Ohio, and Mrs. Holler, of Newark, Ohio, are visiting their brother, G. W. Ingraham.

—The situation at the Chicago stock yards remains unchanged, except the addition of several hundred new hands from the east.

—Allen Weigle accompanied his nephew from Minnesota as far as Chicago and will stay a few days to visit the stock show.

—The election returns of this state are all in except Cook county. They are probably still voting over at Bridgeport and out at the stock yards.

—Go to the "Dairy Maids' Home" this evening for supper, oysters, mush and milk and ice cream. Open from 5 to 10:30 o'clock.

—Look out about these days for gravity passing itself off for wisdom. You will notice it in the chap who knew long before he voted just how the thing would come out.

—George H. Smith takes charge of a school this coming winter near Lee, and commences work on Monday. We can commend the young man to the people of the east end of the county.

—Mrs. Willard Salisbury died at her home in Lee Centre on the third instant, aged fifty-seven years. She was the daughter of the late Daniel Frost and a woman much respected.

—By our dispatches to-day we notice that at the Presbyterian convention at Pittsburg a schism is threatened over the question whether or not the organ shall go. There is an opposition among the members against instrumental music in churches. They appear to forget that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."

—The Dairy Maids Festival was a very pleasant entertainment last evening and all performed their parts well. To the Rev. Ruthrauff, or whoever it was in charge of the affair, much credit should be given for the prompt manner in which the scenes were brought on and the gratifying system characteristic of the entire management. The festival will be repeated again this evening.

—The Public Opinion, a newspaper published at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, "near the Murry-lund line," comes to us fearfully illustrated with election cuts, glorifying the triumphs of its favorite party. A peculiar feature of its picture page is "That same Old Coon" with a new moon smiling upon it. It is an ancient printing office "cut" which has come down from another generation—from the days of 1840; hard cider and log cabins.

—Again it is found upon the close of business on the New York and Erie canal that on that water route to the east more wheat has been carried than on "all the railroads running to the seaboard." THE TELEGRAPH believes that only those who have considered the importance of waterways can fully understand the significance of this simple fact, but it is true that they know it is worth millions of dollars to the grain growers of the West. A water way not under corporate, but under State control, the earnings of which cannot be pooled, which can enter into no rings or combinations to control the freight traffic exists and is in operation as a constant competitor with the pooled railroads for the grain-carrying commerce of the West; and, indeed, for all classes of commercial business, especially where bulky or heavy freights are to be transported. Such a channel of commerce is not only of inestimable value to the farmers of the west, and consumers of the east, but to all classes east and west, except the gentlemen who run railroads, it will always secure to producers a fair price for getting their products to market, and will be their protection from corporate greed and the exactions of monopoly. The monopolist may as well undertake to control and run a public wagon road as to gobble up a canal. This is the reason why the people should be all earnest workers for a waterway.

—Speaking of how a man goes to bed an exchange says: "There's where a man has got the advantage. He can undress in a cold room, and have his bed warm before a woman has got her hair pins out and her shoes untied. That's how it looks in print, and this is how it really is: 'I'm going to bed, my dear. It's half past ten.' No reply. 'Now John, you are always late in the morning. Do go to bed.' 'Yes, in a minute' he replies, as he turns the paper inside out and begins a lengthy article headed, 'The Late Election Muddle.' Fifteen minutes later she calls from the bed room: 'John come to bed, and don't keep the gas burning there all night!' and murmured something about 'the bill being big enough now,' she creeps between the cold sheets, while John reads placidly on, his feet across the piano stool and a cigar in his mouth. By the by he rises, yawns and stretches himself, throws the paper on the floor, seizing the shaker proceeds to that vigorous exercise, shaking the coal stove. Just at this stage a not altogether pleasant voice inquires: 'For pity's sake! ain't you ready for bed yet?' 'Yes, yes; I'm coming! Why don't you go to sleep and let a fellow alone?' Then he discovers that there is coal needed. When that is supplied and rattled into the stove he sits down to warm his feet. Next, he slowly begins to undress and as he stands scratching himself, and absently gazing on the last garment dangling over the back of the chair, he remembers that the clock is not wound yet. When this is attended to he wants a drink of water, and away he promenades to the kitchen. Of course, when he returns his skin resembles that of a picked chicken, and once more he seats himself before the fire for a last 'warm up.' As the clock strikes twelve he turns out the gas, and with a flop of the bed clothes and a few spasmodic shivers he subsides. No, not yet; he forgot to see if the front door is locked, and another flop of the bed clothes brings forth the remark: 'Good gracious! if that man ain't enough to try the patience of Job. Setting her teeth hard she awaits the final flop, and then quickly inquires; 'Are you settled for the night?' To which he replies by muttering: 'If you ain't the most provoking woman.'"

—Under the significant black head-lines "Killed and Wounded" the New York Tribune has a little fun over the recent election, and we give it to the readers of THE TELEGRAPH who enjoy a joke.

The three leading casualties of Tuesday, of general interest, were the following:

John Griffin Carlisle. This speaker was picked up speechless. Came to last evening long enough to remark that he never for one moment suspected that it was loaded. His doctors say he may never recover, but that he will never be as handsome or high stepping as he was. Is being treated to hypodermic injections of sour mash. Is injured internally and it is likely that mortification will set in.

William R. Morrison. Compound fracture, pretty generally distributed over all of him. Explained to the coroner, in his ante-mortem statement, that if he had so much as dreamed that the buzz-saw was in motion he would have made other arrangements. Bump of statesmanship has suffered considerable reduction, horizontal and otherwise; and, as in Carlisle's case, there is danger of mortification setting in.

Frank Hurd. Thinks he would be able to identify the can of dynamite that hit him. Is in favor of incidental protection against the repetition of such outrages. Grew rapidly worse, on hearing remark that free traders should be seen and not Hurd. The local medical fraternity think that he has lost or mislaid his head. Like Morrison and Carlisle, he is threatened with considerable mortification.

One of the most distressing incidents growing out of these three casualties is the appearance of heartless ballads of which we give a specimen brick:

Three statesmen went canvassing out in the West,
Out in the West where the prairie rolls,
Each talked of the tariff with passionate zest,
And the people stood watching them at the polls;
For men must vote and booms be undone,
For there're few to elect and many to run.
Though the Free Trade crowd be moaning.

—Henry P. Becker has just returned from a very pleasant visit in Ohio. A couple weeks ago there came to him from his old friend, Mr. Kratochwill, of Dayton, a dispatch requesting his presence at the marriage of the former's daughter and Mr. Becker obeyed the request. Mr. Kratochwill is one of the leading millers of Ohio, having extensive mills at Dayton.

The celebrated Wieser Milwaukee beer on tap and for sale by the bottle, case or small kegs at Fred Stephan's saloon and restaurant. 890w2

All watches and clocks which are claimed by the watchmakers to be worn out Theodore Rust, the jeweler, will, at very low price, put in good running order and GUARANTEE full SATISFACTION. 890w1

Smoke the Pinnacle Five Cent Cigar, for sale by George Reynolds. 889t6

Tillson & Hayden wish to make an assertion, which they can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Ayer's Blood Elixir. We claim for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantee for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphilis and all blood disorders. It frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask us about it. 598y1

Theodore Rust has a fine line of Diamonds and Watches at extremely low prices. 890w1

Rosbrook's Hack Line and Livery. All calls to and from trains to any part of the city will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 26. Leave orders at C.A. Todd's hat store. 886t6

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purgative medicines, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are gentle, yet searching, in their action.

An entire new line of clocks and silver ware which he will sell at lowest prices. 890w1

Tillson & Hayden wish to state that they have at last found an article they can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure they guarantee to the public Ayer's English remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup and all Lung Troubles. 598y1

As a purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits. Many thousands of people are yearly saved from dangerous fevers by the exercise of a little timely care in cleansing the system by the use of this remedy.

Remember that A. Gage attends to each train in person, day and night, so there will be no mistakes. 888w1

Remember that goods bought of Rust, the jeweler, are as represented. 890w1

Tilson & Hayden would specially recommend to the ladies Ayer's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all disease arising from a deranged stomach. With the free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible. 597y.

DIXON PUMP AND PIPE WORKS. We are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing, such as wind-mills, mowers, wringers, sewing machines, etc. Will also do a general business in plumbing, pipe buildings for water, steam, or gas; put in new or repair old pumps. Light machinery made new and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ATKINS & BENNETT, Water St., Watter's old stand.

I am now receiving daily Seipp's Celebrated Pale Beer in kegs. Also the Salvatore bottle beer, the best in the market. THEO. LUCE, Keystone bar. 872

CONDENSED NEWS.

A residence at Latrobe, Pa., having been connected with a natural gas main, was blown to pieces at the first lighting.

The adopted daughter of H. M. Hoxie, vice president of the Missouri Pacific road, was married to C. Thorn, of St. Louis, Thursday.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll has agreed to argue the case of the convicted Anarchists of Chicago before the Illinois supreme court. Leonard Sweet has also been retained.

Simeon Gerard, who for fifteen years has been a desperado in Warren county, Indiana, was shot dead by four vigilantes, on the bluff north of Attica, at daybreak Thursday.

Mormon missionaries have lately made twenty converts in the village of New England, Pa. Seventeen of the number, mostly English coal miners, are about to leave for Utah.

Railway travel in France and Italy is greatly impeded by floods. A rise in the river Po destroyed the bridge at Albenga while a train was crossing, and five persons were drowned.

Joseph Fishmer, of Cincinnati, who was married two years ago, made the discovery Thursday that his wife has five living and undivorced husbands, one of whom has since taken her away with all the household goods they could carry.

Rev. G. W. Browne, lately occupying an Episcopal pulpit at Salisbury, Md., has been baptized as a Roman Catholic, and will enter a seminary at Baltimore and prepare for the priesthood. He is 29 years of age, and a native of New York.

A Large Grape Arbor. Probably the largest grape arbor in central North Carolina is a Scuppernon arbor on a plantation in Sumter county. It has 1,700 posts, covers nearly an acre of ground, and every year it bears an abundance of Scuppernongs. —Chicago Times.

Orders left at A. Gage's place of business or at A. Hennessy's will receive prompt attention. 888w1

To Whom It May Concern.

All accounts and notes due B. B. Higgins, must be settled on or before Dec. 1st, 1886. Call on A. S. Higgins, at office of A. C. Bardwell, over City Nat. Bank. 884w8876w3

Chickens For Sale.

A few thorough bred Wyandotte, Plymouth, Rock and White Leghorn, Cockerels, very fine birds. No fancy prices. W. H. SWIGART. 885w4 880w1

TANSILL'S PUNCH
Outsells the world! Demand unprecedented and rapidly growing. Ask for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5c. Cigar. For special terms and exclusive agency at Dixon, dealers should address at once, R. W. TANSILL & CO., Mfr's 55 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MEN WANTED!

Laborers, Butchers and other Men for Packing House Work. Good Wages. Complete protection from strikers. Apply to

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO., 191 LaSalle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A. GAGE

DIXON BUSS

—AND—

HACK LINE

Runs to All Trains, Day and Night

ATTENDS IN PERSON.

Orders left at Andrew Hennessy's will Receive Prompt Attention.

Telephone Number 72

FOR SALE.

HOUSE—Cheap and on easy terms a small house, on North side of river, with good barn. 887w2 A. C. BARDWELL.

FOR RENT.

BARN on South side of river. Apply to A. C. BARDWELL. 887w2

Wood. Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. M. McROBERTS.

WANTED.

BOARD in private family for a gentleman, wife and two children; or would rent furnished rooms if located convenient to place for getting meals. Address P. O. Box 447, city. 883w1

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 18th, '86.

It is with a feeling of regret that we announce to the citizens of Dixon and vicinity that we have relinquished our interest in the drug business in this city. Our stock, good will, etc., have been transferred to Mr. W. L. Foote, who we can cheerfully recommend as a gentleman, and a practical pharmacist, of many years experience.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, who by 20 years of faithful service, has gained the esteem and confidence of the medical profession and public at large, will be found at his old post, where he will be ever ready to serve all his old customers and as many new ones as may favor the new management with their patronage. Thanking all our many friends for the large and increasing patronage we have received during the past 30 years of successful business, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same for our successor We are, Respt. Yours' B. B. HIGGINS A. S. HIGGINS.

\$200.00

—Worth of—

Sheet Music!

To Select From

R. A. RODESCH

No. 4, Opera Block,

The Leading Question!

Where can I find the best assortment

—OF—

UNDERWEAR, MUFFLERS, NECKTIES OR SILK HANDKERCHES?

AT JAMES H. TODD'S.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE FINE

OVERCOATS

Charles A. Todd

THE HATTER,

Is showing at the Hat Store.

Another case of those

FINE STIFF HATS

Just received.

GLOVES AND MITTENS

AT

CHAS. A. TODD'S.

HAT STORE,

BRANCHING OUT

To our patrons and the public generally we wish to say that we have added to our already large stock of Staple and Fancy Goods a splendid line of Perfumes and Toilet Soaps of the standard manufacturers. In perfumery we have Gode's, Lubin's, Lundborg's, Eastman's and Atkinson's. Soaps—Colgate's, Lubin's, Pear's, Kirk's, Cuticura; in fact a most complete line, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. Call and examine. Very Respectfully.

T. J. HYDE & CO.

A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

POSSIBILITY OF AN END OF THE PIG-STICKERS' STRIKE.

Provided the Packers Will Employ All of the Strikers Again—Remarks by Armour and Others—Powderly Declines To Be Seen—Defense in the Leather Boycotting Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—It was reported here Thursday afternoon that Grand Master Workman Powderly had telegraphed an order to declare the stock yards strike off and send the men to work on their ten-hour basis—as many of them as could get work. This report appeared to be unfounded. The facts of the case seem to be as follows: The two delegates from the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, Messrs. Barry and Carlton, have received instructions from Powderly to declare the strike off, as soon as they can arrange with the packers to take all the old hands back. This is the point towards which all their efforts are directed. No decision was reached by the packers Thursday, but it is believed they will agree to engage their former employees, so that the men can return to work on Monday next. In case the old men are all employed again the new hands will be given transportation to their homes and probably receive extra compensation. It is understood that the majority of the strikers favor the return to work, being well satisfied that they can not, for the present at least, succeed in their struggle for the eight-hour day. No disturbances were reported at the yards Thursday.

Mr. Armour told a reporter, in answer to a question as to whether the strikers would all be taken back, that he was not sure.

"Well, we can't say anything about that. We intend to turn the houses ourselves, and to take care of the men who have stood by us. But no mistake is made about that. The worst thing about the strikers declaring the strike off is that it may not be permanent. It looks a good deal the same as it did the last time when the men said they were ready to return to work. The men that rule them seem to put them to work or stop them whenever they please."

Mr. Barry, however, asked whether the return to work was true, adding that if it were authentic some of the knights might experience some trouble in obeying the orders of the men that controlled them. So far as his house was concerned, other men would be given a preference when applying for employment, though it might be found necessary in some cases to give some of the strikers situations because they were experts. Mr. Charles Counselman said he thought the time had come when the Chicago packers could not afford to employ Knights of Labor.

Powderly Will Not Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Master Workman Powderly was locked up in his room at the Bingham house Thursday and positively refused to see reporters. He gave orders that not even their cards should be sent to him. Mr. Hayes, of the executive board, said early in the afternoon that there was nothing new from Chicago. Mr. Powderly in the evening again declined to be interviewed on the Chicago beef and pork butchers' strike. He stated that Messrs. Carlton and Barry had full charge of affairs in Chicago on behalf of the general executive board, and that he did not care to discuss any branch of the subject with the men in formation he had at hand. He would neither deny nor admit that he had sent an order to Chicago directing the men to return to work on the ten-hour basis.

BUTLER STATES THE CASE.

In the Harrington Boycott Suit—Testimony for the Defendants.

PROVIDENCE, Mass., Nov. 12.—In the Harrington boycott case Thursday, Gen. Butler opened for the defense. He said that the Knights of Labor, after exhausting other means of protection against a wrong which they supposed was done them, declared a boycott against Harrington's leather. The general thought they had a right to do this, and would discuss the question hereafter. McGeogh went to the executive committee of the local lodge, detailed his errand, and, not desiring to act over them in any way, but with their consent, got McArdle, a member of the lodge, to introduce him to Superintendent Floyd, that he might ascertain of the latter how much of Harrington's leather had been bought since the boycott, and how much was cut. He intended that only the leather bought since the boycott should be boycotted, and that all that came out up should be missed up. Floyd refused to give this information, and McGeogh so reported to the local lodge and asked them to stop working until the required information could be obtained. O'Keefe had no authority and did nothing. Committees were sent to notify Superintendents Floyd and Carlton, but not one threatening word was said to them. The factory was closed before he knew a word about it. No unlawful thing was done. Sixty manufacturers have sought to combine, and the same right is asked for the workmen. The testimony for the defense was then begun.

Peter McGeogh, one of the defendants, testified that he was a delegate of districts 77 and 80 on the boycott of Harrington's leather and O'Keefe was delegated to act in that connection in Emery's factory. He had no power to coerce any laborer, knight or other person to do anything against his will and never claimed to have such power. Had no ill-will to Emery or Harrington. Talked with Floyd about the boycott and was told by him that he should not be influenced by our organization to desert from using Harrington's leather.

But Detroit Is \$2,000 Out.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—In the middle of the playing season of 1885 the Detroit base ball club bought the Indianapolis franchise with the understanding that the players should be transferred. Two thousand dollars was paid down and another \$2,000 was to be paid when the players signed with Detroit. The battery, McGinnis and Kernan, refused to come, and the Detroit club refused to pay. The Indianapolis club sued in the United States court and was Thursday awarded \$203.90. This is a practical victory for Detroit, as a verdict under \$500 does not carry costs.

PANIC IN A FACTORY.

ONE WOMAN KILLED AND A DOZEN PERSONS INJURED.

Narrow Escape from a Terrible Holocaust in a Cigar-Box Manufactory—An Explosion Followed by Flames Put Many Lives in Peril—List of Those Who Were More or Less Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The cigar-box manufactory of Henry H. Sheep & Co., 1704 and 1706 Randolph street, was the scene of an explosion Thursday afternoon, which blew out the rear wall of the building and badly injured a number of persons and imperiled the lives of many others. The manufactory is a three-story structure, 150 feet deep, at the back of which are a number of sheds used for the storage of lumber. A planing mill and carpenter shop were located in the first and second floors of the main building, and on the third floor about twenty-five girls were employed pasting paper lining in boxes. Immediately following the explosion fire burst out and rapidly spread from floor to floor, causing the wildest excitement among the employees. All were finally gotten out, except Carrie Bruner, who is missing. Several were cut and burned and otherwise injured.

The fire burned furiously owing to the inflammable character of the contents, and was not subdued until great damage had been done and the following named persons were injured: Carrie Muller, aged 18, body burned; Emma Mueller, aged 16, face burned; Ella Stocker, aged 21, face and hands badly burned; Mary E. Knecht, aged 13, face and body burned; Amanda Cook, aged 19, burned about the face and body; John Pollock, aged 17, head injured by falling brick; Joseph Rehmer, aged 16, hands badly burned; John Klengelhafer, aged 21, head cut and hand injured; George Kimball, aged 19, head and face cut; Charles Brown, aged 15, head, hands and face cut; Daniel Fries, an old man, head and face burned and arm cut.

The fire destroyed almost the entire factory before the firemen could get it under control, and two hours after it had been extinguished the body of Carrie Bruner, aged 20, was found buried under a mass of heavy timbers and steam pipes on the third floor of the building. The flames had but lightly touched her body, and she probably lost her life by being crushed under the beams.

It is supposed that after the fires in the boilers had been banked a back draft had blown the flames outward, and these communicating to some sawdust shot upward through a large air-tight dust-flue and caused the explosion. None of those injured are fatally hurt. The total loss is about \$17,000, partially insured.

A ROMANCE OF THE RAIL.

That Report About the Pennsylvania Railway Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—Referring to the report that the Pennsylvania Railway company intended to devote its large surplus to the purchase of the Chicago & Northwestern, "That rumor," said a prominent official, "doubtless arose from the fact that the directors in their recent annual inspection departed from their customary programme and went as far west as Omaha, and passed over a portion of the Northwestern's lines. This was done simply to get an idea of the growth of the region traversed, and without any purpose to extend the company's possessions. Unless I am very much mistaken, President Roberts would never consent to an extension beyond the Mississippi. He has repeatedly declared himself on this point."

The prominent iron manufacturer who is a director of the Pennsylvania Railway company, and who has returned from Chicago, as stated in the published report of the matter, is pronounced a myth. Speaking of the use of the surplus fund for the object in question, an officer of the treasurer's department of the company said: "That is impossible; the fund could not be used for any such purpose. It is in the form of securities that draw interest for lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Railway company. Does any sane person suppose we would sell our stock in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway company for any such object as an extension in the northwest?"

DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The Bell Telephone Case Is Decided for the Defendants.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Judge Sage, of the United States circuit court, Thursday delivered the opinion of the court in the case against the American Bell Telephone company. The opinion is unanimous, Judge Walker concurring, and in favor of the Bell people. The ground of the decision is that the telephone corporations are not legal agents of the defendant, and therefore cannot be made parties to the suit by the statutes of Ohio. The bill is dismissed without prejudice.

A Bank Going Out of Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—The stockholders of the First National Bank Thursday afternoon decided to place the bank in voluntary liquidation. Business has not been prosperous, and prospects are not bright enough to justify a continuance.

The bank was the first one organized in Indiana, Hon. W. H. English being its first president, and for a time it was a gold mine for the stockholders. There is due depositors about \$700,000, and they will all be paid, but whether the stockholders will get anything, or not depends upon the manner of the winding up of its affairs. It is the intention to retain its bank circulation and turn over current business to the Bank of Commerce, owned by Hon. W. C. Depauw, of New Albany, who is the heaviest stockholder in the First National.

National Farmers' Alliance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The National Farmers' Alliance of the United States began its annual session in this city at Farwell hall Thursday. President H. A. Streeter called the convention to order. Reports were received of the progress of the alliance, which has for its object the union of farmers for protection against class legislation and the encroachment of monopoly and capitalistic organizations. After the passage of resolutions pertaining to the objects of the alliance, a paper upon the subject of industrial

education in the schools was read by C. H. Ham, of Chicago, and addresses were made.

The Turf Congress.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The only interesting feature of Thursday's session of the American Turf congress was the election of officers and the adoption of a resolution to have a regular corps of paid judges on the circuit. Charles Green, of St. Louis, was elected president and B. G. Bruce, of Lexington, Ky., secretary.

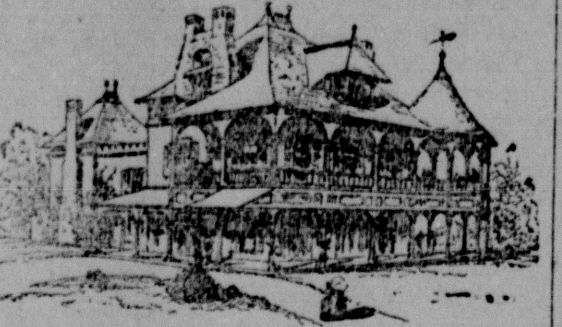
A Coffee Roast at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The four-story brick occupied by W. F. McLaughlin as a tea, coffee and spice warehouse on South Water street was gutted by fire Thursday, causing a loss of about \$100,000, fully insured.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW HOME.

Nearly Ready for Occupancy and To Be Called "Oak View."

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.—The president's country home has been called by various names—"Pretty Prospect," "Red-Top," "Anastasia," and so on; but none of them have ever been sanctioned by its owner. Thursday, however, the president and Mrs. Cleveland decided to christen it "Oak View."



"OAK VIEW."

This name is particularly appropriate, as there is a very handsome grove of oak trees near the house, while no one who has driven by the spot can have failed to observe the magnificent view from it. It is expected that Oak View will be ready for occupancy in ten days or a couple of weeks. The president and Mrs. Cleveland do not intend to reside there this fall, nor do they at present contemplate living there permanently at all. Mrs. Folsom will occupy the house as her home, and it will always be available for the president and Mrs. Cleveland to go and come as they choose. It will be an admirable resort for the president when he wishes privacy, for he can shut himself up for any length of time without being intruded upon.

The Scarcity of Minor Coins.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.—Regarding the demand for pennies and 5-cent pieces Mint Director Kimball says he is now endeavoring to ascertain the total active circulation of pennies and 5-cent pieces, and estimates that not less than \$7,000,000 worth, or several hundred million of them, are now in active circulation in the United States. The mint at Philadelphia is now turning out minor coin to the value of \$3,000 a day. The demand for these coins is estimated to be \$200,000 ahead of the supply. The amount will soon be made up and the public want will be fully met, even though this result in redundancy through the tendency to get into particular channels and to accumulate at public depositories.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.—Secretary McPherson, of the Republican committee, now figures it out that the Republicans will have 153 members in the next house. This is claiming the election of Symes, Republican, in Colorado. Then, if the three labor candidates are counted with the Democrats, they will have 171 members. If the Democrats have elected Reed in Colorado, as Thursday's dispatches indicate, then the next house will contain 172 Democrats and 152 Republicans.

Says the President Did It.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.—Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, was tendered a reception upon his arrival here Thursday. He made a speech, in which he attributed the Democratic reverses in Virginia to the policy of the administration, but said the party would survive whether it was aided by the mugwumps or not. When the Democratic party, he said, elect officers they should consider themselves servants of the people.

A Nice Thing in Pensions.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.—Among the pension claims allowed Thursday was that of John T. Moncrief, of company G, Eleventh Illinois volunteers, and the first payment to him was \$12,244. This is the largest ever made was \$11,917 to Josiah Brinard, company E, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers.

Ingersoll's Platform.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The American Secular union, of which Robert G. Ingersoll is president, met in annual congress at Chickering hall Thursday. The platform demands that church property shall not be exempt from taxation; that public appropriations for sectarian institutions shall cease; that religious services be abolished from schools; that religious fasts or festivals be not appointed by president or governor; that oaths be not administered in courts, etc.; that laws for Sunday observance be repealed; that laws regulating private ideas of morality be abrogated; that no religious system—Christianity or otherwise—be recognized or favored by the government. Mr. Ingersoll made a short address at the morning session, and T. B. Wakeman and others also spoke. Other well-known free-thinkers spoke in the evening session.

Politics in Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 12.—Trouble is expected in Brazoria county if Henry Masterson, Rep., who was elected county judge by a small majority, endeavors to take his seat. Previous to the election charges were brought against Masterson, who is the present incumbent, charging him with malfeasance in office, and he agreed, it is alleged, not to run for re-election. At the last moment, however, he sent out runners into the negro district and carried the county. The taxpayers have threatened to kill Masterson if he assumes the office, and he has fled to Houston for safety. It is reported, however, that he intends to return and take his seat.

An American Feminine Fester.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A young American woman, who at present conceals her identity, has begun an attempt to fast for thirty days in this city. A committee of medical men are watching the progress of the fast.

"Simmons Liver Regulator has done me more good than all the physic I ever took. I suffered from indigestion for the last five years, at last I was induced to try the Regulator by Dr. Thomas Mason, and it cured me. I am a painter by trade, and suffered with lead colic; since taking the regulator I do not suffer at all.—A. P. THOMP, Master Painter, Macon, Ga." New York Journal. All the Cabinet sculls should lend a hand at the President's Harvard oration.

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 7481f

TAKE—SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate Leadache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Mild but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

AYER'S SUGAR CATHARTIC COATED PILLS CURE

Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsiness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of the greatest value, are a purely vegetable compound, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent Headaches, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and have not had a headache since." W. P. Hannah, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the last thirty years, and can safely say that I have never found their equal as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so weakened and debilitated my system, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC RULE Governing All Athletic Sports, together with the largest Catalogue of Sports Goods ever offered, mailed for 25c, which is allowed to the purchaser of goods to the amount of \$1 and upward. G. SPALDING & SONS, Chicago, or 341 Broadway, N. Y.

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Architect and Builder.

Plans and specifications for all kinds of building furnished on short notice. Terms Reasonable. Address, Dixon Ill. inois. Residence in north Dixon, near residence of E. C. Sickels.

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And dealer in

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One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers

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—Dealer in—

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GROCERIES.

Finest line of

Canned Goods

IN THE CITY.

Choice Brands Tobacco and Cigars

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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J. V. THOMAS

Opera Block, Dixon.

GOLD Gold is scarce, but those who write to Simmons & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

**A ROBUST PRESBYTERIAN PROTEST
AGAINST ORGAN MUSIC.**

VERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates advertising space when in Chicago; will find it on file at 49 Randolph St., **LORD & THOMAS**

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.	
Sterling Passenger	7:02, A. M.
Pacific Express	10:52, P.
Marengo Passenger	2:05, P.
Leaves	3:20, P.
Denver Passenger	3:10, A. M.
Freight	5:57, P.
Freight	7:47, A. M.
Freight	1:43, P.
GOING WEST.	
Sterling Passenger	7:42, P.
Pacific Express	8:42, P.
Marengo Passenger	12:45, A. M.
Denver Passenger	2:05, A. M.
Freight (except Monday)	5:48, P.
Freight	12:25, P.
Freight	3:00, P.
Freight	5:49, P.

Freights carrying passengers.

Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger 11:04 A. M.

Passenger 3:30 P. M.

New Passenger 5:57 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger 2:15 P. M.

Passenger 12:37 A. M.

New Passenger 6:16 A. M.

W. C. WOOLLEY, Agent.

*Daily except Sunday.

Daily except Monday.

INDIANS AT SCHOOL.

THE NURSERY OF ABORIGINAL SLIPS AT LAWRENCE, KAN.

How the Young Indians Look, Live, Study and Work—Their Peculiarities and Progress—Breaking Down Tribal Clannishness—A Marked Difference.

The Haskell institute cares for nearly 400 pupils, about one-third of whom are girls. There is a very considerable group of buildings forming the institute, which consists of large and capacious structures for the school rooms, dormitories and living purposes of the pupils, and additional buildings which are used for shops, storehouses of various kinds, and which constitute a little settlement. There is also a large farm attached, on which the boys are taught farming, gardening and the like, and which is considered not the least valuable of the instructive agencies to which they are subjected.

The institution is under the management of a superintendent and a large staff of teachers and assistants of various kinds. The number of tribes represented in the school is nearly or quite thirty, and includes the names of many of the most famous fighting bodies, as well as of others not so well known in history. "Do you have any difficulty arising from the tribal distinctions?" was asked of the superintendent.

"There has been a good deal, as I understand, under prior managements, but I have substantially obliterated it under the system which I have adopted. There is an intense clannishness among the boys on their arrival, and in fact their tribal affections are never obliterated; and yet it is at least kept well in the background during their stay in the institute."

BREAKING DOWN CLANNISHNESS.

"How do you bring this about?"

"I arrange them into companies, selecting them with reference to size, putting the tallest boys on the right, which, of course, prevents anything like tribal association. They are also mixed at the tables, and the companies are roomed together in the various dormitories, and thus, by these and other means, the tribal relations are weakened by disuse, if not wholly obliterated."

"Do you find any intellectual difference in the various tribes—that is, are some of the children of certain tribes brighter, quicker to learn, more or less docile than others?"

"There is not much difference in that direction; the children of one clan are about the same in intellectual qualities as the remainder. I do find an inequality in one respect, and that is that I think I find more tractability and ambition among those possessed of warrior blood. I had much rather teach the children of blanket Indians than those of the more civilized. As to the children here, while there are twenty-nine tribes in all represented, there are more Cheyennes and Arapahoes than all others combined."

In reference to the control of the boys, the manager said that he has great success in appealing to their manly sentiments. It is enough to say to an erring boy: "A brave man would not do that! The son of a warrior would not do this!" When one of them gives his word on anything or shakes hands on it, he regards his pledge as inviolable, and never "goes back on it," in the words of the superintendent.

A trip through the shops reveals the boys engaged in various occupations. In the rooms devoted to shoemaking, there were four or five young men of from 18 to 20 years of age engaged in repairing foot furniture. Some specimens of their work were shown, and while they were not just what would be produced by a cosmopolitan artist, they were at least creditable to the locality and the operators. They handed out their work for inspection, and seemed sheepishly pleased at the commendation which their labors elicited.

There were several young fellows at work in the carpenter shop who shoved the plane and handled the mallet and chisel with as much earnestness as if they were white men. The exhibit in the blacksmith shop was as creditable as that of the other work places; and, in short, in all the mechanical departments the boys seemed as much at home as if they were inured to the business by generations of training.

A POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

There was, however, a point of difference between these young men and the same number of white boys. There is in the face of the thoroughbred mechanic an expression which seems to be in entire harmony with his occupation. There was a lack of this in the faces of the young Indians. They were at the bench and forge, and yet from their countenances they seemed to be far away. They worked, as it were, mechanically, perfunctorily. They seemed one thing, and their surroundings something else. They were like an inharmonious element in the scene; as if two quite unlike things had been thrown together. Their expression was solemn, stern and unyielding. During the entire visit of inspection there was scarcely such a thing as a smile to be seen on the faces of the boy or girl. This is not owing to anything like un-

happiness over their situation, but rather to the peculiarities of their race.

Each young Indian who was at work suggested some wild animal tamed sufficiently to perform domestic service; something like a wolf broken to harness, doing the work well, but yet very much out of place with bit, traces and collar.

That the boys retain much of the old warrior heaven is constantly shown. They evince it in their fondness for military trappings and parades. They are excessively fond of listening to narrations of heroic deeds. "Talk to us," they will often say to the superintendent, "of the warriors of Europe!" They listen to battle accounts and incidents in the lives of great soldiers with an interest intense beyond description. With such sentiments pervading their natures, it is not likely that they will make first-class, plodding mechanics. They may not know why they do not love the occupations to which civilization has assigned them; in fact, they may fancy that they do like their civilized trades, but beyond question there is something in these labors that is at war with their instincts. A generation or two later may afford a difference, and they may take kindly then to what they now apply themselves as a duty or a task.—Cor. Chicago Times.

THE WHALING INDUSTRIES

A CAPITAL OF MORE THAN \$5,000,000 ONCE REPRESENTED.

No Whaling Centers To-day in any Country in the World—The New Style of Whaling Vessels Now Engaged in the Trade—Whaling in 1814.

It is estimated that the American whaling industries at one time represented a cash capital of more than \$5,000,000. As a whale in those days would yield balen and oil to the value of \$700 to \$800, and one vessel would often return from a cruise with these products from the carcasses of twenty or more whales, it is evident the money was well invested. The average amount of oil to be had from a single whale was from 4,000 to 4,300 gallons. A whale usually produced from twenty to thirty tons of blubber, with an average of 200 gallons of oil to each ton. Although ships have been known to return from a voyage "clear," that is, without having taken a whale, this was a rare thing. The greatest take ever made was that of the Gibson, which brought home forty-four whales, that yielded 290 tons of oil, or 250 gallons to the ton. This was in 1814, when oil was worth \$160 per ton. The cargo yielded \$47,840.

NO WHALING CENTERS TO-DAY.

Properly speaking there are no whaling centers to-day in any country in the world. The Scotch fishers of this class combine sealing and other work with that of cruising for whales, and the capture of one of these ocean monsters is the exception rather than the rule. The French whalers are so few and represent so small a class that like the American trade the whale fishery in France is said to be a thing of the past. Although some of them winter in northern seas, the majority of the ships now engaged in whaling summer in the Arctic and return in the autumn. Occasionally an adventurous captain will make a voyage in southern latitudes and cruise for the southern or cape whale rather than lay his vessel up, while others go into winter quarters near the coast of Iceland and hunt the Nordkaper of the Icelandic.

These whales, however, are so fierce and their capture attended by so many dangers that it is difficult to get a crew willing to encounter them. A few specimens of the humpbacked whale are still found in the North sea and in the neighborhood of the Bermudas, but it is rarely that one of them is taken. In the early days of Arctic exploits and the search for a northwest passage travelers depended largely upon the flesh and oil of the whale, which they purchased from the Esquimaux, for their food, and upon the bone and baleen for their tents, boats and harpoons. To-day it is said by those who have but recently returned from these regions that if the Esquimaux alone depended upon the whale for these things they would starve and freeze to death.

NEW STYLE OF WHALERS.

The ships now engaged in the trade are nearly all steam vessels, with which such famous whalers as the Polly, Rockett, Eastern Star, Mary and Sam, Rover, Ice King, Gibson and others if now in commission could hardly compete. The old sailing vessels that for years braved the dangers of an Arctic winter have most of them made their last voyage, although a few like the Rockett and Polly are engaged in the coasting trade, and others are in use by the Nova Scotian mackerel fishers.

Of the new style of whalers the Bear, Thetis and Alert, that carried out the Greely relief party about two years ago, are of the most approved pattern. The introduction of these steam vessels into the whale fishery service is regarded by some as another reason for its decline. They rendered the work too easy. Not only were they independent of wind and tide, but they were stanchly built, and could force their way where the old style vessels did not dare to go. They were fortified with additional planks, iron plates, a false or ice stem and with heavy iron ice knees, to say nothing of the heavy iron sides and stem and the angular blocks used for bracing the frame. Although strength was more requisite than fast sailing, these vessels often made ten knots an hour, and that, too, through immense fields of drift ice.

A reporter met a grizzly bearded old salt of 60 sitting on the stringpiece of the pierhead at the foot of Whitehall street the other day, who summed up the sailors' views of the whale fishery in a few words. The old man had spent fifty years in wide oceans and in the Arctic circle, but is content now with a mate's berth on a three-masted schooner trading along the coast. "Whalin' haint not only no good now," he said, "but taint bin in nigh onto twenty years. A whalin' hand is paid by a 'lay' or a share in their profits. Taint no hard job ter fix things so as ter show no profits, an' so Jack gits no share. His duds is supplied ter him from the ship's stores at prices so big that a fo'castle hand usually comes home in debt ter the ship. Perhaps he hez made a one, two or a three year's voyage. He hez chased the greatest of this yere earth's monsters far away near Kamscatchy er in the Orstralian seas—taint no matter—in his time, toil and sufferin' is paid fer in grub, grog an' terbacker, an' that of 'er the meaneast sort."—New York Mail and Express.

Save the Children.

Detrimental food, which, by reason of their superior strength, may not seriously affect the health of adults, as is well known, frequently acts upon the more delicate organs of the child to produce disorders of the most serious character. The amount of laudanum or other poison that would be harmless to an adult will cause the death of an infant. This great difference between the vitality of adults and children is too generally overlooked in the preparation of food. Because no harm immediately perceptible comes to the adult by the use of an article of food, no thought is given to the effect it may have upon the more delicate organs of inferior age.

Children diet largely upon cake and bread, and these articles, if light, sweet and composed of materials that are free from injurious substances, are easily digested, nutritious and wholesome. There is a danger to our children, however, lurking in their bread and cake which is too often lost sight of. These articles are now leavened largely by baking powders, and when pure and wholesome baking powders are used, they make not only the most palatable food, but one much more wholesome and nutritive than if leavened with yeast or cream of tartar and soda. The trouble arises from the fact as shown by recent scientific tests by the Government chemists and by official boards of health, that all those baking powders, with the single exception of the Royal, contain either lime, alum, phosphates, or acids of an injurious character. Therefore when bread or cake is made with the use of these cheap baking powders these ingredients (which are present through the efforts of the manufacturers to produce a cheaper article) pass into the food and are taken into the delicate organs of childhood where they are the source of very much of the disease with which our children are afflicted.

Persons who have not strong constitutions, growing girls, young children and nourishing mothers are particularly liable to the evil effects produced by the introduction of the adulterants named as found in the cheap baking powders. Heartburn and the prevalent forms of indigestion are often solely traceable to the action of alum on the delicate coats of the stomach. Prof. Willard Parker, U. S. Surgeon-General; Hammond, Prof. Alonzo Clark, most eminent physicians of New York, with scores of others, have written and spoken most earnestly of the evils arising from partaking of such food. There should be as much care in the choice of a baking powder as in obtaining pure milk or in having a prescription compounded from pure drugs and not from poisons.

The matter is one of the greatest importance, particularly to the rising generation, and while our conservative law makers are making up their minds as to the proper legislation to stop the sale of the poisonous compounds, mothers will do well to study it carefully. The housekeeper will experience no inconvenience in discarding the use of the adulterated baking powder, if she has been using it, as the Royal Baking Powder upon the purity and wholesomeness of which all the Government chemists agree, is equally accessible; but she will not need to exercise a close watch upon her packages from the grocer in order to prevent the inferior brands from creeping into her kitchen unawares.

In what we have felt it our duty to say in reference to the subject of baking power there is no intention to disparage the work or the products of those many manufacturers in other lines of food products who, with conscientiousness and liberality, are serving the public with pure and wholesome article of diet.

E. A. BODWELL

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, CUTLERY &c

Dixon, Ills.;

Has, at his place of business, A PUMPKIN. The person who purchases at Mr. Bodwell's store one dollar's worth of goods, will be given a guess free of cost, and the person guessing nearest to the number of seeds which the Pumpkin contains will be PRESENTED WITH A

No. 30 Sterling Heating Stove

Call at Mr. Bodwell's and SEE BOTH PUMPKIN AND STOVE, now on exhibition. On Thanksgiving day, 1886, at ten o'clock, A. M., the Pumpkin will be opened, and its seeds counted, by a committee of three, selected by the purchasers present, when the handsome Sterling Heating Stove will be presented to the winner.

E. A. BODWELL

Messrs: Fairbank & Company,

the Chicago Soap Makers, have successfully completed their Experiments in preparing a SOAP combining ALL the necessary requirements for use in the KITCHEN and LAUNDRY, and now offer the same to the Public, under the name

"SANTA CLAUS"

It is the BEST SOAP

It is the PUREST SOAP

It is the CHEAPEST SOAP

Ask your Grocer for it, & if he can't supply you, ask us, on a Postal Card, &

WE WILL.

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Coal and Wood Yards!

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Hard and Soft Coal

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Orders left at Todd's Store, Dixon, will receive prompt attention, at home prices, express free.

A. C. & E. F. Benjamin

Ask your retailer for the Original \$3 Shoe.

Beware of imitations.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp

JAMES MEANS'

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Made in Button, Congress & Lace.

Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in

Durability, Comfort and Ap-

pearance. A postal card sent

to us will bring you information

how to get this Shoe

in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co.,

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This shoe stands higher in the estimation of

wearers than any other in the world. Thousands

who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

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Stove Repairs, Stove Pipe and Elbows, Drums for heating Chambers; the best Smoke Stack in the market, and, in fact, everything in the stove line first-class and cheap, at my shop, near bridge.

CHAS: ANDRES.

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NEW PRINTS

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NEW SILKS

NEW VELVETS

and PLUSHE

New Goods Every Day

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BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

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FEED STABLE

East Main Street.

The finest assortment of HORSES AND CARRIAGES in the city.

Boarding A Specialty

Our feed stable is large and commodious, and CHARGES REASONABLE.

MRS. S. PECK, Proprietress.

J. N. HILLS, Manager.

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